College in March 1949, the second batch of 36 students in 1950, and the third batch of 31 students in 1951. In the September Examination of 1951, six students were successful. The Final Year Class has now a strength of 40 students who are appearing for the examinations to be held during the month of March 1952.

PROGRESS IN ADMINISTRATION DURING THE PERIOD.

With the starting of the Agricultural College, the Agricultural School which had been in existence since 1914 got amalgamated administratively and the Principal, Agricultural School, was designated as Vice-Principal. Later on even this post was retrenched as a measure of economy and the Principal, Agricultural College, is in charge of both the institutions, *viz.*, the College and the School. As regards the staff and other equipment of the College, when it was first started, it was drawn from the Department of Agriculture. With the appointment of Sri P. H. Rama Reddi, as Principal and Director, the re-organization of the College and Research Institute was ordered and permanent whole-time members of staff were appointed to the College, thereby relieving the pressure on the Scientific Sections of the Department. There are now six Gazetted Assistants and Non-Gazetted Assistants in the College. Even now, the services of the Plant Pathologist, the Entomologist and the Agricultural Chemista long with their Assistants are availed of for purposes of teaching. The construction of permanent buildings for the College has not yet been taken up since sanction of Government has not yet been received. The scheme has however been included in the Five Year Plan and has been approved. The Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, has been requested for the provision of funds during the year 1952-53 for this purpose.

The Veterinary Hospital attached to the College was transferred from the administrative control of the Animal Husbandry Department to the Principal, Agricultural College, since February 1950. The question of starting a dairy for teaching the students on the subject is under active consideration.

(P.N. No. 270—15-1-1952).

Press Note.

Utilisation of Reserve Fund.

The following brief note on the Utilisation of Reserve Fund of the Government of Mysore during the last four years is published for general information. Since the ledger balances are closed only after the year's accounts are closed, the following figures represent the position as it existed on 1st April 1951 :—

Cash and Investments :—

	Crores Rs.
Balance on 1st July 1947	33·52
Balance on 1st April 1951	20·71
Reduction ...	12·18

Add Increases under Liabilities :—

	Crores Rs.
(a) Unfunded Debt, *i.e.*, Insurance, Provident Fund, S.B. and Loans from Government of India.	4·00
(b) Deposits	3·77
(c) Depreciation funds	0·51
	21·09

The above may be accounted for roughly as under :—

		Crores Rs.
(a) Increases under loans and advances given by Government.		1·08
(b) Increase in Capital Assets	...	16·92
(i) Mysore State Railway	... 0·72	
(ii) Krishnaraja Sagar Works	... 0·72	
(iii) Hydro-Electric Works	... 6·76	
(iv) Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue.	1·28	
(v) Industrial and Other Works	... 0·73	
(vi) Iron and Steel Works	... 2·95	
(vii) Food Supplies Operations	... 3·76	
	16·92	
(c) Revenue Expenditure met from funds, *i.e.*, expenditure on buildings, roads, public schemes, subsidy on foodgrains, revision of scale of pay, etc.		3·59
Total ...		21·59

(P. N. No. 271—16-1-1952.)

Press Note.

Distress Relief Measures.

Although the rainfall in the months of June and July of the current year were fairly satisfactory in the State of Mysore, the Mungar rains completely failed in the subsequent months of August and September, causing considerable anxiety among the agricultural classes. To take stock of the situation and to concert measures to afford immediate relief to the persons, depending on agriculture, a meeting of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts was convened by the Revenue Commissioner on 8th September 1951 and the position was reviewed. It was decided to draw up a programme of Relief Measures that would be necessary to be taken up to afford employment and means of livelihood to agricultural labour classes in the effected Districts. In view of the continued failure of rains in some parts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and other Districts, necessitating the adoption of relief measures, Government of Mysore sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 10 lakhs on 3rd October 1951 to take up wherever the rural labourers suffered for want of employment emergency works on a rush basis and the amount was distributed among all the Districts, except Bangalore and Chickmagalur, where no such relief works were found to be urgently necessary.

Out of this special grant, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was also sanctioned for supply of fodder to Kolar District which is the most adversely affected part of the State, from the Ajjampur Cattle Breeding Station. Special Ration Depots have also been arranged to be opened for supply of foodgrains in drought affected areas. The vehicles of the Food Department and Rural Development Vans have been arranged to be placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to rush supplies of foodgrains to areas, where shortage of stocks is felt.

(P.N. No. 272—16-1-1952).

Press Note.

Working of Prohibition.

Total prohibition was introduced into the three districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug from 1st July 1948 and was further extended to two more districts of Shimoga and Chickmagalur, from the beginning of the following year. In addition, all shops in the five-mile belt area in the remaining four districts adjoining the Madras State were also closed. Further Ramanagaram and Channapatna Taluks of Bangalore District and Belur and Sakalespur Taluks of Hassan District were also made dry.

The extent of revenue that Government of Mysore used to drive from these districts and which is now lost is noted below :—

	Rs.
1. Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug ...	46,20,222
2. Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug *plus* Shimoga and Chickmagalur.	56,20,222

The compensation sanctioned to the several contractors effected by the creation of the 5-mile dry belt amounted to Rs. 1,06,447. Besides an amount of Rs. 2·55 lakhs was also sanctioned to the five District Boards as a sort of compensation in lieu of loss of revenue to the District Boards due to prohibition.

With a view to enforce prohibition more effectively, the administration was transferred from Excise to the Police Department from 1st April 1950 after strengthening the existing Police Force at an additional cost of Rs. 4·28 lakhs per annum. Rural Development Vans in the 5 dry Districts have also been placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners for prohibition work.

As a result of introduction of prohibition, large extents of date reserve lands were thrown open for cultivation. Facilities have also been created for the manufacture of palm gur and sale of Neera to the public.

The number of cases booked and the fine amount levied are noted below ;—

Year	Department enforcing Prohibition	Districts where prohibition was in force	Number of Cases Detected	Amount of Fine levied
(a) 1948-49 ...	Excise Department.	3	1,668	...
(b) 1949-50 ...	Do ...	5	8,981	...
(c) 1950-51 ...	Police Department.	5		1,43,250
(d) 1951-52(Upto end of October 1951).	Do ...	5	4,533	91,580

(P.N. No. 273—16-1-1952).